

The Frontier Guardian.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1860.

For the Frontier Guardian.

WAPLE, Feb. 12th, 1860.

REV. O. HYDE.

DEAR SIR: Since I had the gratification to read your polite and courteous answer to the contents of my letter of the 4th of March, 1848, an influx of emigration has been flowing to the Great West, hitherto unexampled in the settlement of any part of the globe. The predictions which I then made in regard to your western settlement in the Valley have been more than realized.

The prosperity which, under your sagacious direction, has followed that bold enterprise, is truly gratifying—presenting, as it does, a spectacle, showing an energy, under adversity without a parallel.

That little band of adventurers, who, comparatively, but as yesterday, were homeless, and homeless, have weathered the storm and are now enjoying the comforts of life, "with their latch strings out," to greet the weary emigrants who are pressing onward in quest of the rich mineral treasures in California.

These people have formed a Constitution, and are now knocking at the door of Congress for admission as a State; but in view of the sparseness of their population it is possible that a Territorial Government may be substituted, which should not be matter of regret, as it would tend, greatly, to relieve them from the burdens of a heavy taxation incident to a State Government; should this be the result, the present constitution will prove abortive.

In view of the sentiments which you entertain as expressed in a late number of the Guardian, in regard to restricting the sale of spirituous liquors in the Valley; should a new Constitution be formed at some subsequent period, with your influence exerted in its behalf, you can have a proviso incorporated prohibiting the manufacture and sale of spirituous liquors in the State of Deseret. Finding no such precedent in any of the State Constitutions; you may hesitate—let not this defect in the fundamental law of other States deter you, it is a proviso which should have been inserted in them all, one which would conduce, more to the physical and mental energies of the disorderly, for whom laws are most needed, than any other which could be adopted. By presenting this new principle and carrying it out successfully, you will acquire for yourself a world wide renown; good men of all parties, and of all denominations will sustain you in it.

Were I in your stead, nothing would deter me from making the effort; there is nothing to be feared from controversy upon this new phase—God and nature lies at the foundation of the principle, and will sustain you in defending it. All inferior animals feed upon the grains and fruits of the earth in their primitive state, including the fowls of the air, and the fishes of the sea; while, by various modes of preparation in the culinary arts, man's appetite for food is gratified, and nature sustained in its full vigor. After undergoing the process of fermentation and distillation, nutrition is destroyed, and the poison which is generated by this process, and extracted, is rejected by every species of creation, man only excepted; he will drink the fatal poison, although he knows that death is in the cup, this fact alone speaks volumes in favor of prohibiting its use. A proviso for restricting African Slavery, has been a hobby for years, and continued to be the great exciting topic of the day; while the slavery to spirituous liquors which bind, in iron fetters, a class, otherwise free, far more numerous, is overlooked. Let the proviso here suggested, be adopted in the new State of Deseret, and she will stand as a proud example of moral grandeur for others to behold, and pattern after in this respect.

I have made the foregoing suggestion in good faith, under a due sense of its importance, and of its practicability under your system. The subject is one in which I feel a deep interest, and which I have no doubt, from your editorial remarks has received your attentive consideration. Standing as you do at the head, or at one of the heads of a great and increasing community—as one of the guiding stars to pilot them safely through their pilgrimage here on earth, and to direct them to the haven of rest above, this great and growing evil could not escape your notice; here is a remedy proposed, which, in my judgment, is worthy of all due consideration.

Very respectfully,
Your obt. serv't,
JNO. M. COLEMAN.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 7th.

SENATE.—The ladies filled every available position on the floor and every avenue was crowded to overflowing.

The Vice President stated that the first business in order, was Mr. Clay's resolutions.

Mr. Walker being entitled to the floor, briefly stated that the vast assembly which filled the Senate Chamber had evidently come to hear the Senator from Massachusetts, and he would cheerfully give way to Mr. Webster.

Mr. Webster then rose—After expressing his obligations, he proceeded to address the Senate, not, he said, as a Southern man, nor Northern man, but as an American, and he desired to do his duty with fidelity, with the hope that the storm which was now raging in the land, would be lulled; he spoke of the preservation of the Union with an anxious heart, for the restoration of that quiet and harmony so necessary to the prosperity and happiness of our country. These were his objects, and if he would do ever so little to attain these, his end would be accomplished; he proceeded to consider the events which led to the present difficulties, commencing with a review of the war with Mexico, its battles, triumphs, and results. Prior to these negotiations, the people of California, assisted perhaps by officers and the people of the United States, revolted against the government of Mexico and, ran up the independent flag, the result was a tide of

emigration set towards San Francisco from every country of the world—rich and apparently inexhaustible gold mines in California were subsequently discovered and emigration increased to those far distant shores.

He referred next to the failure of Congress to provide a Territorial Government for the people of this new Territory. He said that in this state of things, those people had taken measures to establish a local Government, and had sent them here with their constitution to ask for immediate admission into the Union. This constitution there adopted contained a clause prohibiting slavery in the new state, which provision had given rise to the opposition now made to her admission. Whatever was believed to be the object or the manner of the war with Mexico, the territory was acquired, but the expectation that it would be a slave Territory was disappointed by the action of the people of the Territory itself. He then went into a historical consideration of the institution of slavery from the earliest ages to the present time. He alluded, at some length, to the feelings of a large portion of the community, arising from a conscientious belief that slavery is a sin, and incompatible with the Christian sentiments of brotherly kindness. The question in the early days of the Government was, how the evil should be dealt with. It was thought its days would be shortened by preventing the importation of slaves, and a proposition was introduced to prohibit such importation. He alluded to the ordinance prohibiting slavery in the N. West Territory. Mr. Calhoun had said that this was the first of a series of measures calculated to awaken the South. He desired to say that the ordinance was passed with the unanimous consent of the South, there being but one vote against it, and that one a representative from the North. Since that time there had been a great change of opinion; there had been continually growing opinion in the North against slavery, and a growing opinion in the South in its favor. This state of things resulted from causes which would always produce like effects. The change of opinion in the South had resulted, in a great measure, from the growth and increase of cotton raising. It is well known that the value of the cotton exported from the United States did not exceed \$50,000, while now, perhaps, under favorable circumstances, its value was \$100,000,000 per annum. Indeed, he was told that when Mr. Jefferson was negotiating the treaty of 1794 with England, he did not know that cotton was raised in this country.

Mr. Webster, in reply to Mr. Calhoun's objection, that the operations of the Government had been against the South, and calculated to weaken her, contended that the contrary was the fact. Referring to the Texas question, he had always been opposed to its annexation, because he knew that whoever possessed Texas, it would be a slave Territory, and he was unwilling to extend that institution. He had time and again expressed himself strongly in opposition to the introduction of any new slave state, or to the acquisition of slave territory.

Upon that point he knew no change in his sentiments—he had expressed his belief in the Spartan maxim, "improve and adorn what you have, and seek no farther." Texas had been admitted with all her territory, and with the institution of slavery. He wished it to be distinctly understood that he considered this government solemnly bound by law to create new states out of Texas when she shall contain a sufficient population.

Slavery was excluded from California and New Mexico by the law of nature, which had created an impassable barrier to its introduction there; this he considered a fixed fact. He alluded to the difficulty arising from the failure of the North to give proper aid in the capture of fugitive slaves—he thought the North in the wrong, and the South in the right—it was the cause of great complaint on the part of the South, and one which the North ought to remove. Concerning the agitation in the North, complained of by the South, he observed that he had no doubt but that during the last twenty years, money enough had been subscribed in the North for the support of abolition papers, societies and lecturers, to purchase the freedom of every slave in the land. Mr. Webster, in conclusion, delivered a most impressive and eloquent tribute to the value of the Union.

Mr. Calhoun replied to the suggestions of Mr. Webster. The Senate then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 11th.

SENATE.—Mr. Seward ably reviewed the whole question of the admission of California, and gave his reasons at length why she ought to be admitted. The perpetual union of this empire, he said, appeared to him to hang upon the decision of this day and hour. California was already a complete State, and could never again be less than that; nothing prevents her admission, but want of agreement among ourselves. It was insisted that the admission of California should be attended by a compromise of the slavery question. He was opposed to any such compromise; legislative compromises were all radically wrong. In conclusion, he would vote for the admission of California, directly, without condition, and without qualification or compromise.

HOON.—After some unimportant business, the House went into committee of the whole on the President's California message. Mr. Stanton, of Kentucky, having the floor. He contended that the Wilmot proviso was in direct opposition to the Constitution; that citizens have a right to take their slaves to new territories; he would vote for the admission of California, with suitable boundaries, provided a provision be made for the balance of States to be admitted.

Mr. Fowler was in favor of admitting California with her present constitution.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

HOON.—An unsuccessful attempt was made to introduce the credentials of Messrs. Wright and Gilbert, Representatives from California, together with their constitution and memorial asking for admission.

Mr. Preston King offered a resolution, that all debate on the California Message should cease on Wednesday next. Laid on the table.

SENATE.—Mr. Douglas presented the credentials of Messrs. Fremont and Gwynn, Senators from California, and a memorial asking admission. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed. A number of petitions were presented against the extension of slavery and admitting slave States. An exciting debate ensued, when finally a motion to lay them on the table prevailed.

WASHINGTON, March 14.

SENATE.—Mr. Baldwin accepted Mr. Webster's modification. He thought no practical results could be had from any series of resolutions; he was satisfied that the only proper course would be to keep the question of the admission of California distinct and separate; he was prepared to vote for her admission just as she came.

Mr. Cass coincided with Mr. Clay's opinion of a select committee, and looked upon it as one more chance for a settlement of the question, although he had but little hope of such a result. He complimented Mr. Foote, and said he had given an exhibition of moral courage almost unequalled, when he had disarmed the position taken by Mr. Calhoun in his speech. He observed that it was well ascertained that no Wilmot Proviso could pass the Senate. He thought the fugitive slave bill ought to be taken up and adjusted, so as to be satisfactory to the majority, and passed. The passage of that bill would do much towards a better feeling on the part of the South.

Mr. Calhoun replied to Mr. Cass, and observed that the only way to settle the matter would be to amend the Constitution as he had indicated. He held himself prepared, if the Union should be dissolved, to show that Mr. Cass had a full share in producing that result.

After some further remarks the consideration of the subject was postponed till tomorrow.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the California message. Mr. Douglas spoke till the adjournment.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Gen. John Wilson, who was supposed to have been lost in the mountains, has reached San Francisco. He and his lady write to their friends in Glasgow, under date of December 24th, and 31st, and from their letters we make the following extracts. We copy from the Glasgow Times:

Gen. W. writes that the health of his family was much improved by the trip. He says, "that the gold is entirely inexhaustible, is beyond all doubt or cavil; besides all the vast deposits of which you have heard in the soil, and these have not been overrated, the immense quarries of quartz rock that are every where on the slopes of the west side of the Sierra Nevada to be seen, contains particles of gold, to the amount of three and four dollars in value, when pulverized and the metal collected with quick silver. Of the truth of this I have the most credible assurances. This being so the country can have no parallel for making money." After advising the relative to whom he writes, to come to that country, he says, "To all my friends, however, who are not entirely, and conclusively sure they can, and will, resist all temptation to drink and gamble, I say stay away from this country. To the man who does, and will continue to refuse to touch either of these, will go ahead. There are hundreds of men here, who reached here two months ago, with less than \$100 in their pockets, who are now actually worth, and can pocket, in cash, in a month, at from 10 to 50,000!"

Gen. W. writes that he believes it would be greatly to the interest of several families, (relatives) to come to that country, although the want of society, and the opportunities to educate children are bad; yet the prospect of accumulating wealth, and the certainty of these conveniences being at hand in a few years, he thinks sufficient inducement. He speaks very unfavorably of the climate, from extremes of wet and dry, which prevail. He advises the shipment of houses, bedding, &c., and the overland route for families, as he considers it beneficial to health. Ninety days is sufficient for the trip, if equipped according to his directions, as follows:

"Get a light two horse wagon, heavily ironed, all of the very best materials; put to it six good mules, and 1200 pounds of freight and no more; bring nothing but provisions, a few bed clothes, sending all the rest by ship; and start by the first or fifteenth of May, but not later."

"Mrs. Wilson writes much more at length than the General. She gives a detailed account of their mishaps and sufferings, on the latter part of the route. Three days before reaching the settlements, the Indians stole most of their mules, and the rest died thus forcing them to complete the trip on foot, having left and lost every thing but their clothing and a blanket apiece.

An express was sent to the nearest settlement for mules and having returned with six or seven, reported it impossible for the carriage to proceed further, and it was abandoned. Mrs. W. says:

"So we packed what few clothes we had in the carriage on one of the mules, and on the rest we mounted, on men's saddles, as far as we could; the first day we got out of the snow. Strange to tell, we that day passed over snow three feet deep, on the mountains, and by the time we got down it had disappeared, or had not fallen; but commenced raining and we traveled all day in the mud. That night—memorable night!—we sat up all night in our wet clothes, and next morning at day light started. I said if I was spared me I would reach the settlements. We had to walk all that day, as several of the mules had died and could not be gotten out. So strange is the structure of the earth that we could scarcely keep from sinking ourselves. This misery ground is on high rock mountains, as well as in the valley of the Sacramento. It was amusing to see ladies that said they could never before wet their feet with cold water walking in this mud and mire, with their little children, covered up in blankets, and put across a mule, with their heads out; the mules plunging in mire, and jumping up and down rocks, where the mud was just wide enough for a foot path, with precipices on

each side, where I was really afraid to walk. We got to the settlements late that night, much fatigued, as you can well imagine." Mrs. W. does not advise any female to undertake the trip, or settle in that country—as yet. She says, "we have been here three weeks, and have seen the sun shine but two whole days. I have not made the acquaintance of a single lady," and that she "would not take the trip again for all the gold in California."

Boarding! Boarding!!

Good people all, both great and small, Attend unto this call, I've just commenced a boarding house Now open for you all.

I've just commenced a boarding house, Or something in that line, Hot coffee, tea and good strong beer Is ready all the time.

With crackers, cake and good light bread, My table shall be spread; With good fat beef and turkey too, My boarders shall be fed.

Now gentlemen give me a call, Your bills shall not be heavy; My name is Mack the Irishman, I live down on the Levee.

I say to friends pray call and see, Stop in as you pass by, And if you do not like my house, Just call on Mr. Dye.

Now Mr. Types if you will make This public to the boys, When politics shall call them out You'll hear Mr. Mack make a noise.

And if your paper will come out And advocate my views, I will subscribe and pay a mile To circulate the news.

McHOLLAND.

Weston, February 22, 1850.

The Frontier Guardian's Response.

TUNE,—"Rogue's March."

Now Mr. Jim we're just the men To meet your approbation;

Your views we clearly did set forth Before your invitation.

But if you're anxious still to know, Your pedigree, and capture,

Just recollect that monstrous "CREW," Before your late adventure.

Dear Sir, we think it now our due; At least, one year's subscription;

Shell out your "MITE," and you can have, In turn, the Frontier Guardian.

KANSASVILLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, April 3, 1850.

Flour, 100 lbs., \$2 50; 50 lbs., \$1 25; 25 lbs., \$1 00; 10 lbs., \$1 00; 5 lbs., \$1 00; 2 lbs., \$1 00; 1 lb., \$1 00; 1/2 lb., \$1 00; 1/4 lb., \$1 00; 1/8 lb., \$1 00; 1/16 lb., \$1 00; 1/32 lb., \$1 00; 1/64 lb., \$1 00; 1/128 lb., \$1 00; 1/256 lb., \$1 00; 1/512 lb., \$1 00; 1/1024 lb., \$1 00; 1/2048 lb., \$1 00; 1/4096 lb., \$1 00; 1/8192 lb., \$1 00; 1/16384 lb., \$1 00; 1/32768 lb., \$1 00; 1/65536 lb., \$1 00; 1/131072 lb., \$1 00; 1/262144 lb., \$1 00; 1/524288 lb., \$1 00; 1/1048576 lb., \$1 00; 1/2097152 lb., \$1 00; 1/4194304 lb., \$1 00; 1/8388608 lb., \$1 00; 1/16777216 lb., \$1 00; 1/33554432 lb., \$1 00; 1/67108864 lb., \$1 00; 1/134217728 lb., \$1 00; 1/268435456 lb., \$1 00; 1/536870912 lb., \$1 00; 1/1073741824 lb., \$1 00; 1/2147483648 lb., \$1 00; 1/4294967296 lb., \$1 00; 1/8589934592 lb., \$1 00; 1/17179869184 lb., \$1 00; 1/34359738368 lb., \$1 00; 1/68719476736 lb., \$1 00; 1/137438953472 lb., \$1 00; 1/274877906944 lb., \$1 00; 1/549755813888 lb., \$1 00; 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